AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 7, paragraph [025], please amend as follows:

[025] Fig. 1 shows a document 1 with a coding pattern 2 comprising a matrix according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 shows in more detail coding pattern 2 comprising a plurality of symbols 3 arranged in sequence portions 4 in columns in the matrix, each symbol 3 defining the value "0", "1", "2", or "3". Each column of symbols may be a sequence portion of a sequence with ~~512~~ 1024 symbols. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that a number of symbols other than ~~512~~ 1024 may be used. An arbitrary subsequence, consisting of five symbols may define unambiguously the position of the subsequence in the sequence. The sequences in the different columns are displaced in relation to each other. Fig. 2 also shows a marking 31 which indicates in which direction the matrix is to be recorded for the string of characters to be recorded. In Fig. 2, all symbols are identical, however, the symbols will be different depending upon which value represented by the symbol.

Page 9, paragraph [030] bridging pages 9 and 10, please amend as follows:

[030] With reference to Figs 2, 5a, 5b, and 6, the recording of a coding pattern will now be described. When reading pen 14 is passed across coding pattern 2 with symbols 3, an area may be recorded. This area may at least

include a first area comprising sub-matrix 5 comprising a five by five matrix of symbols 3. The symbols may be one of the four different types shown in Fig. 4. The processor 9 may convert the recorded image from the symbol subsequences 36 in the matrix into value subsequences 39 with values 40. Each values subsequence 39 may correspond to a sequence value 27 which may correspond to the position in a sequence with ~~512~~ 1024 values, each of which may be either "0", "1", "2" or "3". If an image is recorded which is displaced one row in the matrix, sequence values may be obtained, corresponding to the next position in the sequence. The apparatus may convert the subsequences 39 into sequence values 27. Then the apparatus may calculate data values 26 as the difference modulo 1024 between the sequence values 27 for adjoining columns. By the sequence values 27 increasing to the same extent for each column if the recorded image is displaced in the direction of the column, the data values 26, which equal the difference between the sequence values 27, may be independent of the height at which the image is recorded. The data values 26 may then be converted into binary form and the eight least significant bits in each data value 26 may be converted into characters 6 which are stored in memory 10, while the two most significant bits from four adjoining data values 26 may be converted into a position sequence part. Thus it may be possible to code a total of 256 different characters. The position sequence part may constitute part of a position sequence similar to the sequence in Fig. 3, to define unambiguously a position in the position sequence and to constitute a position value for the columns.

Page 15, paragraph [043], please amend as follows:

[043] The sequences that are used to code the data need not be ~~512~~ 1024 symbols long.